

medical officer in charge. There was one casualty on the ground, caused by the spike of a volunteer helmet wounding a comrade's hand, causing rather severe hæmorrhage. The injured man was promptly attended to. The ambulance corps of the 1st Monmouthshire meet twice weekly for lectures, drill, and the necessary practical instruction, and are most attentive in carrying out the important duties which they have undertaken.

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR EGYPT.

THE following medical officers have been selected to proceed on active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, viz.:—Deputy Surgeons-General J. A. Hanbury, M.B., C.B., and J. Ekin, M.B.; Brigade-Surgeons J. A. Marston, M.D., W. G. N. Manly, V.C., O. Barnett, C.I.E., R. W. Jackson, C.B., H. R. L. Veale, M.D., E. G. McDowell, S. Fuller, E. F. O'Leary, M.D., and E. M'Grath; Surgeons-Major F. B. Baker, Grenadier Guards, W. R. Lane, Scots Guards, G. Perry, Coldstream Guards, J. H. Beath, M.D., J. G. Grant, J. Warren, W. Tanner, B. T. Giraud, M.D., W. Sly, W. C. Boyd, T. S. Comyn, M.B., F. Pennington, T. Walsh, J. Robinson, T. Barnwell, G. S. Davie, M.D., T. Ramsay, W. R. Kerans, J. E. Clark, S. K. Ray, F. G. Hume-Spry, M.D., 2nd Life Guards, R. de B. Riordan, R. P. Ferguson, W. H. B. Clapp, M.D., F. B. Scott, M.D., W. Nash, M.D., R. W. Troup, M.B., J. A. Shaw, M.D., F. Howard, M.D., R. C. C. Hickson, M.D., T. S. Lloyd-Barrow, M.D., G. F. Dooley, W. Tomlinson, T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D., L. Corban, M.D., D. C. G. Bourns, J. Candy, M.D., W. O'B. White, W. A. Catherwood, M.D., H. W. A. Mackinnon, W. Alexander, M.D., E. Townsend, M.D., T. C. Tolmie, C. F. Pollock, M.B., W. H. M'Namara, M.D., W. D. Wilson, M.B., G. Shaw, J. Walker, M.B., and R. Anderson; Surgeons J. H. C. Whipple, Coldstream Guards, A. H. Anthonisz, M.B., O. F. Molloy, R. V. Ash, M.B., J. G. Rogers, M.B., P. B. Connolly, W. E. Webb, M.B., R. G. Tomsett, P. J. M'Quaid, M.D., T. J. Gallwey, M.D., W. B. Miller, M.D., J. Prendergast, J. A. Smith, J. Martin, J. E. V. Foss, M.D., C. P. Turner, B. W. Wellings, J. S. Forrester, R. H. Gardner, M.B., S. H. Carter, M.B., E. W. Kelsall, W. H. Allen, W. T. Johnston, M.D., E. R. Power, M.B., H. L. Donovan, M.D., A. H. Harding, P. B. Connolly, G. E. Twiss, R. W. Ford, T. C. Nugent, L. W. Swabey, G. Haselden, R. E. R. Morse, W. J. Lyons, M.D., W. Rowney, M.D., T. R. Lucas, M.D., C. J. Addison, A. G. Kay, M.B., W. W. Pope, R. C. K. Laffan, C. A. P. Mitchell, M.D., T. B. A. Tuckey, F. A. Harris, C. B. Lewis, T. H. Parke, F. A. B. Daley, M.D., A. S. Rose, M.D., D. L. Porter, J. Battersby, M.B., J. Maconachie, A. H. Morgan, C. H. Dixon, M.B., T. Moynihan, M. W. O'Keeffe, T. J. O'Donnell, J. Osburne, R. P. Hetherington, M.B., R. C. Johnstone, M.D., A. M. Davies, H. W. Hubbard, T. E. Noding, J. R. Yourdi, M.B., G. W. S. Magrath, M.B., A. V. Lane, J. W. Beatty, M.D., G. E. Weston, and E. D. Farmer. The following officers are told off for duty with the Medical Establishment at Cyprus, viz.:—Deputy Surgeon-General J. Lamprey, M.B.; Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Loft-house; Surgeons-Major A. J. Fergusson, F. Falwasser, T. G. Bolster, M.D., and W. H. Steele, M.D.; Surgeons W. H. Gubbins, N. M'Creery, W. Keays, J. C. Cutting, R. J. C. Hackett, M.D., and R. T. M'Greath, M.D. The officers of the Army Hospital Corps appointed to do duty with the Egyptian Expedition are—Captains of Orderlies F. Philpot, D. Pringle, R. T. Osborne, and W. Joseph; Lieutenants of Orderlies W. A. Moss, D. O'Connor, W. M'Kay, F. Tighe, H. Graham, E. Enright, H. Hynd, L. Gorman (Hon. Captain), R. Howell, J. D. Marshall, T. Connor, and T. Phillips.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW LEITH ADAMS, M.B., F.R.S.

ON the 29th July, at Queenstown, this distinguished Scotchman passed away, not much beyond the middle period of life. The second son of Dr. Francis Adams of Banchory-Ternan, the well-known classical scholar and translator, he was educated at the Grammar School, Aberdeen; graduated at Marischal College in 1846; became M.B. in 1848; and member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, in the same year. Entering the Army Medical Department in October 1848, he was gazetted Assistant-Surgeon to the 94th Foot in India, but was soon transferred to the 22nd Regiment, in which corps, first in the junior and then in the senior rank, he passed the greater part of his twenty-five years of army life. He served in medical charge of the detachment, 22nd Regiment, with the expeditionary force under Sir Sydney Cotton, in 1854, against the Mohmund tribes on the Peshawur frontier (medal with clasps); came home with the regiment from India; was temporarily removed from it, on volunteering for the Crimean war, by being

sent to work in the Scutari hospitals, 1855; received his promotion as Surgeon, September 1855 (somewhat short of seven years' service); reverted to his old corps, and served with it consecutively in the United Kingdom, Malta, New Brunswick, and again at home, on its return from foreign service in 1869. He retired on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, in January 1875. His innate love for natural history soon showed itself; and, availing himself of the facilities for leave in the old days of three and two assistant-surgeons to each regiment, he followed the bent of his inclinations, and in pursuit of sport in Cashmere; and his observations in the Himalayas he embodied in his *Wanderings of a Naturalist in India*; his Mediterranean experience is given in *Notes of a Naturalist in the Nile Valley and Malta*; and that of North America in *Field and Forest Rambles*. It must not, however, be supposed that he was negligent of professional subjects, for the journals of the day contained papers from time to time; and buried in successive blue books may be found contributions from his untiring pen, notably the history of the cholera epidemic in the Maltese Islands in 1865, written in conjunction with Surgeon-Major Welch, the then assistant-surgeon of the regiment, an epidemic which so forcibly illustrated the influence of human intercourse in the dissemination of the disease. But that which brought Adams so prominently forward in the scientific world was his geological and palæontological work in Malta—the laying bare of the early history of the Mediterranean basin as a vast continent on which elephants and hippopotami roamed, now submerged with the exception of the Maltese island group. During his six years' service in Malta, he extended and developed the work commenced by Captain Spratt, R.N.; and his excavations, assisted by money grants from the British Association, led to the discovery of two more fossil elephants in addition to the pigmy one previously known, and also to the prior existence of a large tortoise swan, and rat. These results he embodied in successive reports to the British Association, and in a monograph "On the Dentition and Osteology of the Maltese Fossil Elephants" (*Transactions of the Zoological Society*, London, vol. 9), and to this work he was mainly indebted for the coveted F.R.S., an honour which has fallen but to few army medical men. Nor was his interest limited to medicine and science, for no matter in what country he was located, he invariably assisted in the well-being of the community. This was especially conspicuous in Malta, and the local journals were indebted to him for much valuable information on sanitary matters and means of improving the general health of the island. Again, too, while occupying the post of recruiting officer in London, points of interest met with were given in a paper on "The Recruiting Question from Medical and Military Points of View" (*Journal of the United Service Institution*, vol. 18); in a contribution to the *Lancet* on the "Heredity of Abnormalities and Deformities;" and in one to the *British and Foreign Medical Chirurgical Review* (No. 109), "On the Physical Requirements of the Soldier." He was one of those men who looked with regret at the fact that in such a branch of the service as the Army Medical Department, which is dependent for its status among the other branches so much on the professional and scientific attainments of its members, no inducements were held out to men to progress on these lines. In his time, so now, recognition of professional or scientific work by promotion has found no place. On retiring from the service he first occupied the professional chair of Natural History in the Royal College of Science for Ireland, and in 1874 vacated it for a similar chair in the Queen's University, Cork. This latter he held to the time of his death, largely developing its influence and scope. He was made LL.D. in 1881, and D.Sc. of Queen's University in 1882.

In one sense he may be regarded as a self-made man; his advancement and position were essentially his own making. His was a life of constant work and perseverance, always pressing on even when trammelled by ill-health. The talents committed to him certainly suffered no deterioration at his hands, and he seemed to have constantly before his eyes the injunction of the preacher—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

He leaves behind him a widow, who is already well-known in the literary world, and two sons, and another work on natural history not yet in print.

PORRO'S OPERATION IN ITALY.—From a return published in the *Annali de Obstetricia* for August, we learn that, since its introduction in 1876, Porro's operation of removal of the uterus and ovaries, complementary to Cesarean section, has been performed in Italy thirty-eight times. Deaths occurred in twenty-four cases, and recovery in fourteen, or in 36.9 per cent. Of the successful cases, as many as six were operated on in the Lying-in Hospital of Milan, in the practice of Professors Chiara, Mangiagalli, and Negri.